

# Anderson New Head National Bar Ass'n

Norfolk, Va.  
Legislator First Southerner To Hold The Post

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — Meet-two parties heretofore now being mentioned for the last weekend, the National Bar presidency of the United States association, by a margin of four votes, elected Charles W. Anderson, Jr., young Kentucky legislator of "first" by making him the as its president for the ensuing year. The narrow victory was the association.

Anderson succeeded Euclid Taylor of Chicago, barred from re-election by a constitutional provision prohibiting a man from serving more than two consecutive terms. Anderson becomes the first president in the history of the association ever to come out of the south.

## SUCCEEDS TAYLOR

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The Monumental City Bar association was host to the group here. Next year the convention will be held in Chicago.

In the two days and one evening of open sessions, the nearly 150 delegates to the convention heard a collection of stout speeches and ordinary statements from both public officials and civic leaders. Among these were Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor, Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, Dean William H. Hastie, NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall, George W. Johnson of FEPC, Dr. Leon A. Ransom, Judge Francis E. Rivers of New York City, and others.

## SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

The series of resolutions adopted ranged from a denunciation of the federal administration's attitude toward Negroes in the armed forces and an appeal for legislative-established FEPC, to a forthright statement on international security and independence of colonial peoples in the post-war period.

Of the important offices filled, four of them including the presidency, are going to be held by Republicans, one by a Democrat, and the other post by a non-partisan.

In addition to Anderson, the Republicans put into office were W. A. C. Hughes of Baltimore, 1st vice president; J. R. Booker, Little Rock, Ark., 2nd vice president; and Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia, secretary. John H. Wilson of Washington, the non-partisan, was made 3rd vice president. The Democrat is William T. Garvey, New York City, elected treasurer although in the previous administration he was a 3rd vice president.

The association made no commitment to support either of the two parties nor any of the candidates now being mentioned for the last weekend, the National Bar presidency of the United States association, by a margin of four votes, elected Charles W. Anderson, Jr., young Kentucky legislator of "first" by making him the as its president for the ensuing year. The narrow victory was the association.

On January 7, 1936, Anderson became the first Negro to take the oath of office as a member of the Kentucky legislature, and the first Negro legislator in the entire south since the days of reconstruction.

Indicative of his aggressiveness, Anderson successfully sponsored a bill known as the Anderson-May State Aid act which made the state appropriate annually \$17,500 as a fund to assist Negro boys and girls to pursue courses of higher education outside of Kentucky. The bill passed within 33 days after he was seated.

## DEFEATED JIM CROW

He fought for the repeal of and won the fight to abolish Kentucky's 18 year old public hanging law, fought and defeated a bill to make Negroes in Kentucky ride behind a glass partition on buses, and has identified himself with other forward-looking legislation. He successfully opposed the practice of the Yellow Cab company of refusing to carry Negro passengers away from the railroad and bus stations in Louisville.

Anderson has served four terms as a state representative. He is a practicing attorney with offices in Louisville. He graduated from Kentucky State College, Wilberforce university and Howard University Law School.

## Admit Negroes to Pittsburgh Bar

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (ANP) — The Allegheny County Pittsburgh Bar association Friday accepted eight Negro lawyers into its membership rolls, thus lifting a ban which existed since the organiza-

tion's birth. White and Negro groups alike declared the action a step toward a stronger and better application of "the real principles of democracy."

## Two More Law Graduates Pass Missouri Bar

### Missouri Bar

NORFOLK, Virginia.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —

(ANP) — Official announcement has just been made by the Missouri state board of legal examiners that two additional graduates of the Lincoln University school of law have successfully passed the Missouri bar. These successful candidates are Mrs. Lula Morgan Howard and Scotti R. Mayo.

Although the law school was opened just four years ago it has had 10 graduates and eight persons who received all of their legal training in the school have already successfully passed the Missouri bar. Those who had previously passed are Misses Margaret B. Bush and Dorothy L. Freeman, Charles H. Blagburn, Richard E. Burns, John W. Harvey, and Aginaldo A. Lenoir.

NATIVE OF OHIO

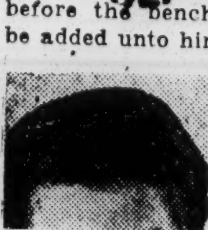
Mrs. Howard is a native of Ohio, is married and lives with her husband in St. Louis. She received her pre-legal education at Wilberforce University and Morgan College and graduated from law school at the head of her class with an "A" average. She is a member of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

Mr. Mayo is a native of Washington. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Scott Mayo and the nephew of Mrs. William E. Taylor, the wife of the dean of the law school. Mayo received his pre-legal education at Howard University and Virginia State College.

## Pursuit Of Democracy

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

THE recent admission of Judge James S. Watson of the Municipal Court of New York City to membership in the American Bar association is a progressive step in the struggle of Negro lawyers to gain full professional recognition. The Negro lawyer has emerged in the last decade as a powerful impresario of social action for his people and all increases his stature before the bench and bar should be added unto him. But the American Bar association is old and rich and heavy with prestige and there is little doubt that only the demands of



Miss McKenzie

ical warfare New York County, filed for membership, could have in-it is alleged that there was a lot of excitement among the big corner a 31-year-poration lawyers. It is further old precedent. stated that Mr. Rivers's action When Francis caused considerable embarrassment Rivers, former to Governor Dewey. The corporation of the lawyers are supposed to have New York State pointed out to him that Mr. Rivers Legislature and was his "special boy." Couldn't at present, an Rivers be "handled"? Apparently,

Approval of Judge Watson  
By American Bar Association  
May Be Result of Pressure

WHEN, as a part of the Republican campaign to woo the Negro vote back into the fold, it became necessary for the ABA to change its racial policy, Judge Watson's application was hardly chosen at random for approval. Negro lawyers may be sure that their applications will be screened very carefully and only those of men and women with prestige and influence will be accepted. At best, influence will be accepted. At best, I would not be impressed, therefore, the spectacle of Negro lawyers' ABA with

THE American Bar association is exceedingly ambitious. It would like to speak for the whole American bar. There are approximately 100,000 lawyers in the United States and the ABA has, in spite of ind-



## Control of Venereal Disease Among Soldiers His Job:

People's Voice  
New York, N. Y.

# Baltimore Medic Promoted To Lt. Colonel at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—In recognition of his splendid record in the control and suppression of venereal diseases among Negro troops throughout the United States, Lt. Col. George McDonald, Medical Corps, Tuskegee Army Air Field venereal disease control officer, was recently promoted to his present rank from that of major.

Lt. Col. McDonald, formerly a well-known Baltimore physician, has, since entering the Army, been instrumental in the development of the present system of venereal disease control in the Army

throughout the country today.

Upon being notified by the War Department of his latest promotion, Lt. Col. McDonald became the second Negro medical officer in the United States to wear the silver leaf of a lieutenant colonel, Lt. Col. Bousfield at Huachuca, Arizona, the other. The new Tuskegee lieutenant colonel, with a brilliant record in the history of military medicine, has enjoyed remarkable success in the control and prevention of the Army's most persistent enigma, venereal disease.

As a result of the AAF Venereal Disease Control School for Negro non-commissioned officers, established at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, the Army has set up many similar schools, which follow Lt. Col. McDonald's plan, for white soldiers at various posts and camps throughout the country.

Of the nearly three hundred graduates of the Tuskegee V. D. School, all are in the various posts and airfields throughout the coun-



LT. COL. GEORGE McDONALD checks his reports with Lt. Col. Richard C. Cumming, Chief Surgeon—(Foto by Tuskegee Army Air Field).

try, functioning in their new role of V. D. Control non-commissioned officers.

The rate at Tuskegee has remained continuously low in comparison with all other fields where Negro troops are stationed, and as a result of his meritorious achievement, the Tuskegee venereal specialist has been commended by Gen. H. H. Arnold.



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# Alabama State Medical Association

Alabama State Medical Association, composed of 152 physicians, will convene in Montgomery Wednesday, June 9, and continue through Friday, June 11.

Dr. John A. Kenney, surgeon in chief of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, will be a prominent figure in the surgical clinics. Others who will contribute to the same program will be Drs. E. H. Jones, W. D. Pettus, Don Wilborn, A. C. Dungee, M. G. McCall and Dr. S. F. Harris. Especial interest will be centered upon internal medicine. In this department Dr. Prince P. Barker, Fellow of the American Psychiatric Society of the Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, will lecture, and Drs. L. A. Mahone and Cyril Walwyn, Paterson Hall, State Teachers College, will be present to support the post-graduate seminar by the program included: Dr. T. A. Stevens, of Mobile; Dr. W. D. Pettus of Montgomery; Dr. P. B. Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Dr. A. C. ham; W. A. Jones, Sylacauga; T. A. Dungee, Montgomery; Dr. E. H. Stevens, Mobile, and P. B. Townes, Johnson, of Talladega; Dr. A. D. of Gadsden, have been retained as lecturers with special features. A. Walwyn, Tuskegee Institute; Officers of the association are: Dr. L. A. Mahone, chief surgeon; Dr. J. A. Franklin, president; Dr. R. T. Adair, president-elect; Dr. E. H. Jones, historian; Dr. Walter L. Brown, secretary; Dr. W. L. Ruffian, treasurer, and Dr. P. S. Moten, chaplain.

Very interesting subjects were discussed daily in the scientific sessions, which were held in Paterson Hall. State Teachers College. Speakers scheduled on the program included: Dr. T. A. Stevens, of Mobile; Dr. W. D. Pettus of Montgomery; Dr. P. B. Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Dr. A. C. ham; W. A. Jones, Sylacauga; T. A. Dungee, Montgomery; Dr. E. H. Stevens, Mobile, and P. B. Townes, Johnson, of Talladega; Dr. A. D. of Gadsden, have been retained as lecturers with special features. A. Walwyn, Tuskegee Institute; Officers of the association are: Dr. L. A. Mahone, chief surgeon; Dr. J. A. Franklin, president; Dr. R. T. Adair, president-elect; Dr. E. H. Jones, historian; Dr. Walter L. Brown, secretary; Dr. W. L. Ruffian, treasurer, and Dr. P. S. Moten, chaplain.

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Advertiser  
Montgomery, Ala.

## Medical Meet To Close Today

Two Clinics Held Daily  
At Fraternal  
Hospital

The Alabama Medical Association will close its annual meeting Friday, with the election of officers. The meeting which serves as a post graduate seminar, formally opened Wednesday with approximately 150 physicians and surgeons in attendance.

The medical and surgical clinics were held each morning from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock at Fraternal Hospital with Dr. E. H. Jones of Talladega, as supervisor of the surgical clinic and Dr. W. D. Pettus, of Montgomery, supervisor of the medical clinic. At the infirmary Dr. Don Wilson, of Montgomery, served as supervisor of the surgical and Dr. W. A. Jones, of Sylacauga, Ala., the medical clinic. The Nurse Huffman is grateful to all the nurses for their service, especially Mrs. Annie Walker, on Wednesday night at the Beulah Baptist Church proved very interesting to those in attendance. The invocation was given by the pastor, the Rev. E. W. Walton. The president of the association, Dr. J. A. Franklin, of Mobile, introduced Dr. Robert H. Marks, superintendent of the

Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium, who spoke at length on the disease. Dr. Marks pointed out the methods of contraction, the symptoms, the treatment, and cure of the disease. He emphasized the importance of treating the disease in its early stage, stating that the only sure way to discover the disease is through X-ray, as it is possible for an apparently well person to be affected with the disease. Following the address two motion pictures were shown, titled "Conquering the Disease," and "On the Firing Line." Brief remarks were made by the pastor, Rev. Walton. The choir furnished music.

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Dr. R. T. Adair, of Montgomery, president-elect supervised the entire meeting. The results of the clinic was very gratifying with a large number of major and tonsilectomy operations being performed.

The visitors and friends were honored with a picnic and barbecue on Thursday evening at Madison Park.

Advertiser  
Montgomery, Ala.  
Medical Association  
Meet, Clinic Success

The Medical Association and clinic held here recently was a great success.

During the three days of the clinic, there were 14 operations performed in the infirmary. To the regret of those in charge, some tonsilectomy were forced to be turned away on account of insufficient time. Twenty-five persons were registered for medical examination.

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JUN 28 1943



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CALIFORNIA

Defender

Chicago, Ill

Coast Medicos Fete

Major Hinkson Of 93rd

LOS ANGELES—Major DeHaven Hinkson, senior medical officer of the 93rd Division, was the honored guest of the Los Angeles chapter of the Medical, Dentistry, Pharmaceutical society here last Monday night, at a stag luncheon given at the home of Dr. P. P. Cobbs.

The affair, a testimonial to the achievement of the distinguished visitor in the field of medicine and surgery was largely attended by local dignitaries of the group. Major Hinkson is a member of a prominent Philadelphia family.





CHARLIE DREW WAS ONLY A YOUNGSTER IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL WHEN THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS DIED IN THE LAST WAR BECAUSE OF LACK OF ADEQUATE BLOOD TRANSFUSION TECHNIQUES.

RANKED AMONG THE FIRST FIVE HURDLERS IN THE COUNTRY

ALL EASTERN HALFBACK

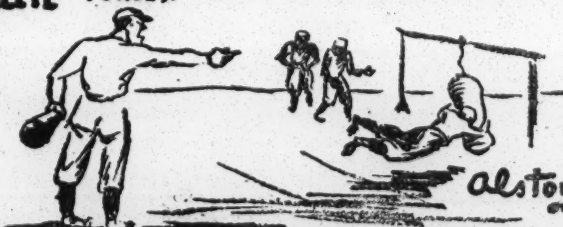
ALL AMERICA MENTION



MISS THE OLYMPICS BY THE FLIP OF A COIN!!

### OUTSTANDING DOCTOR~FAMOUS ATHLETE

ALONG WITH PAUL ROBESON, NED GOURDIN, RALPH METCALFE, JESSE OWENS, CHARLIE DREW WAS A GREAT COLLEGE ATHLETE~FOUR LETTER MAN AND TRACK CAPTAIN AT BOTH AMHERST AND MCGILL. DESPITE HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN MEDICINE, HE RECALLS HIS POST AS COACH AT MORGAN COLLEGE



AS "THE BEST JOB I EVER DID!"

# He Made a Science Of Blood Plasma

The Worker  
New York, N. Y.  
By EUGENE GORDON

THE anti-fascist Allies stand poised to swoop down upon fascist-fortified Europe.

That gift to medical science's gift of the blood bank we shall save hundreds of thousands of Allied lives. Thanks to the genius of the Negro people, one of their own men helped to make possible this miracle of science.

That man is Dr. Charles R. Drew, born in Washington 39

years ago and, since that time, an A.B. graduate of Amherst College; an M.D. and C.M. (Master of Surgery), McGill University; externe-interne, Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital; Resident in Medicine at the Montreal General Hospital. As of the present Chief Surgeon at Freedman's Hospital, Washington and Professor of Surgery at Washington's Howard University. He is the author and co-author of numerous authoritative pamphlets and booklets dealing with the blood and its therapy.

### His Early Work

### With Plasma

"When it was decided by the Blood Transfusion Association to investigate the possibility of aiding the Allies by shipping plasma to Europe," Dr. Drew writes me, "a committee was selected consisting of Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, Dr. Scudder and me to draw up plans whereby this project might be carried out."

Dr. John Scudder of New York's Presbyterian Hospital had been for some time associated with Dr. Drew in experimentations dealing with the problem of the proper types and quantities of fluids to give surgical patients

D. C.



THIRTY-NINE YEAR OLD DR. DREW'S WORK IN STANDARDIZING THE PREPARATION OF BLOOD PLASMA, WILL SAVE THE LIVES OF COUNTLESS UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING MEN ON BATTLE FRONTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Dr. Charles Richard Drew, M.D., C.M., Med.D.Sc.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, CHIEF SURGEON, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON THE PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF BLOOD PLASMA, MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE PLASMA FOR BRITAIN PROJECT, AND DIRECTOR OF THE FIRST RED CROSS BLOOD BANK SET UP FOR THE COLLECTION OF BLOOD AND PLASMA FOR THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES.

who were acutely ill. He and Dr. Scudder, in 1938-39, published several articles pertaining to fluid balance and shock. It was during 1938 that Dr. Drew, carrying on research in the preservation of blood, gathered material for the thesis he presented for his Doctor of Science in Medicine degree, at Columbia, in 1940.

A part of the work for his thesis required considerable clinical and laboratory testing, so, to expedite their experiments, the two physicians built and ran the blood bank at the Presbyterian Hospital, it serving as a model for the widespread system of blood banks now operated by the American Red Cross.

Getting back to the Blood Transfusion Association and the dying French. The plan of shipping plasma to France was about to go into effect, "but," interjects Dr. Drew, "France fell so rapidly that this project never came into being."

A plasma project for Great Britain then was planned. On Oct. 1, 1941, Dr. Drew was appointed full-time medical director, his task being to solve the many technical problems which this first great experiment in mass production of human plasma had created. At the end of this project he and his associates wrote a final report summarizing the organizational, technical and medical problems they had encountered in their work.

That report served as a guide for the later developments in the United States for the Army. It served as well for the armies of our anti-fascist allies. The report summarized all that was then known about the use of plasma, serum, dry plasma, dried serum, and methods of preserving it.

The American Red Cross time began setting up blood-donor stations to collect plasma held Europe would be thought too costly in spilled blood. Dr. Drew was appointed the first Most authorities on the question of blood groups agree today that science has not discovered any differences, as to race, in the distribution of the basic proper-ties in the blood. Dr. Drew adds his opinion as an expert to those of his colleagues:

"The whole question of the composition of blood is infinitely complex. It abounds in many theories, but neither fact nor theory lends credence to the belief that there are any differences in the nature which would rationally counterindicate the use of the bloods of one race as a means of therapy for another when certain well-defined

It is amazing! Dr. Drew disclaims responsibility for the startlingly rapid advance in the handling of liquid and dry plasma. He attributes it to "the countless contributions, some small and some large, to the general knowledge by the many able scientists who were called upon for assistance and who responded in every instance, not only in a very cooperative manner but with a great deal of enthusiasm."

"It became my job," he says, "to sift the welter of information that came in, to organize it, to find where the defects in our knowledge were and to find the most suitable investigators to fill these defects in order that the whole system might work smoothly."

He adds that "many thousands of volunteers worked with devotion."

### No Differences In Races

Nothing he can say, in his admirable modesty, can obscure the fact that he is credited in medical circles today with being mainly the person but for whose genius the impending invasion of fascist-donor stations to collect plasma held Europe would be thought too costly in spilled blood.

Dr. Earl S. Taylor thereupon became technical adviser to the American Red Cross, proceeding on the basis of experience learned at the mother bank in New York, the use of the bloods of one race to set up similar stations throughout the country.



DR. CHARLES R. DREW



# 3100, NOT 4000 NEGRO DOCTORS IN U.S., WAR DEPT' LEARNS

APR 11 1943  
Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 8. —The latest figures available after considerable search and study by the War department are said to reveal that there are only 3,100 Negro physicians in the country instead of the 4,000 commonly assumed in the past. Of these about 400 are expected to be taken in to the medical corps. This leaves about 30 to be selected through procurement.

So far as present indications are concerned this is about the limit of the army's plans to use Negro physicians. Only if liberalization takes place and Negro physicians are assigned to Negro troops where all other officers are white, a move which seems improbable, will additional Negro doctors be called according to belief prevalent here.

Only 2700 Remain.  
Such an allotment will leave 2700 Negro doctors in private practice, a small number in comparison to the population. Practically none will be taken from the south or from small communities.

APR 11 1943  
It is said that this ratio is perhaps satisfactory to the procurement and assignment committee of the National Medical Association which feels it is unfair to ask the 2700 doctors who have made a place for themselves in private practice and who stand to lose heavily because their clientele would be absorbed largely by probably doctors of the other group.

Replacements for the 400 physicians in service will come from the graduating classes each year from Howard and Meharry Medical schools. It is said that a considerable portion of the students in those schools hold reserve commissions.

APR 11 1943  
If plans now in the making work out, the army may subsidize these students up to 50% of their medical school expense which will permit the develop-

ment of considerably larger classes at both Howard and Meharry and open the way for many students to study medicine who now are handicapped financially.

APR 11 1943  
Christian Recorder  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
**PREJUDICE IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS IMPEDES DOCTOR PRODUCTION**

By ALBERT DEUTSCH

It's high time, now that prejudice endangers the health of Americans in military and naval service, the veil from the pernicious racial and religious discrimination that poisons the fount of medicine.

Throughout this land there are hundreds of youngsters with a longing to enter the noble profession of Aesculapius to serve humanity as physicians. They have the necessary qualifications, in terms of character and ability, to study medicine. They have their parents' consent and they are not deferred by the costs of tuition. They have made one fatal mistake: they were born into the wrong race, religion or nationality.

The Army and Navy, which now have more than one-third the Nation's doctors, are calling for thousands more this year. Hundreds of war-industry areas are seriously affected by an acute doctor shortage. Production of new physicians must be greatly speeded up to meet the deepening medical crisis in wartime. But prejudice-as-usual still blocks this speedup.

Nearly every medical school in the country bars Negroes, no matter how talented they may be. Few colored medical students can be found outside of the specifically Negro institutions—Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn., and the Howard University Medical School in Washington.

Many medical schools also bar Jews. Most of those that accept Jews do so on a strict quota, or numerus clausus, basis—limited, say, to 5 per cent

General

of the total enrollment. Italians, too, are often discriminated against.

I have known young men of high character and intelligence, with remarkable scholastic records, who have been turned down by as many as 10 or 12 medical schools because of their surnames.

Before the war, hundreds of Jewish students had to go to Scotland and other bias-free countries abroad to get their medical degrees. They just couldn't break into the colleges of their native land. There is the tragic saga of the 450 American students—mostly Jews—of 300 medical schools, who were caught vacationing at home when war broke out in September, 1939. Except for a lucky few, they were refused visas by the State Dept. to return and finish their schooling, although many were in their last year, and nearly all were willing to enter the British Medical Corps immediately upon graduation.

Then began, for most of them, a heartbreaking, fruitless cycle of applications to American medical schools. Some of the students, in desperation, enrolled in second grade, unapproved schools so as to get the cherished M.D. at any cost. Others, after putting up a game fight, threw up the sponge. When the U. S. entered the war, many of them enlisted as buck privates when they might by that time have obtained their M.D. degree and answered the Army Medical Corps urgent call for doctors.



## 30 Counties in State Are Without Means of Treatment, Dr. Williams Says

In a statement of the state's dental problems, Dr. Williams also declared there is an "urgent need" for Negro dentists in Georgia. "There are only 50 in the state," he said, "and the Negro population has little opportunity to avail itself of dental health."

Dr. J. Russell Mitchell, Atlanta, Dr. Williams said Georgia has been re-elected delegate to the American Dental Association, and health education and that it is the only state having two dental representatives with voting power on its State Board of Health. He was chosen alternate-at-large director of the Department of Public Health, has been a "loyal

Dr. Williams' address came on the third day of the annual convention which closes its deliberations Wednesday at the Ansley Hotel. Monday night, members heard Dr. L. Pierce Anthony, Chicago, editor of the Journal of the American Dental Association, predict that socialized dentistry "is coming surely."

Dr. Williams quoted U. S. Public Health Service figures which cover the nation, but which apply "in most instances" to Georgia, he said.

"Twenty-two per cent of the people go to a dentist for all or part of the necessary services. Fifty-eight per cent of the people can afford all or some dental service but do not seek any dental service. Twenty per cent of the people cannot afford dental services and may be considered as the dentally in-

When "social dentistry" comes to America he said it would be similar to social dentistry and medicine in England.

"Social dentistry in England provides for what you call the active working class," he explained. "The working person must be a salary or wage earner, very much as classified under existing social security laws in this country."

“Health insurance companies issue insurance providing for dental care. When a person covered by the plan wants dental service he appears before a board and the board determines if he should receive the dental service, and if so, the applicant is given a list of dentists who are working in cooperation with the plan.

"The health insurance company pays one-third of the cost, the Government pays one-third, and the employer of the applicant pays one-third."

Dr. Anthony is a native of Monroe County, Georgia.

**Child Clinics**  
**Treat 14,837.**  
**Dentists Find**

May 17, 1943  
**Hartsfield To Welcome  
Association at Ses-  
sion Today.**

Despite the added responsibilities caused by the war, and the induction of one-third of its members into the dental corps of the armed forces, the participation of the Georgia Dental Association members in public health clinics for indigent children during the past year exceeded any other previous year, it was revealed here yesterday in a report to the executive council of the association. The public health committee reported that a total of 14,837 indigent children have been given den-

One county, Toombs, has two clinics, located at Vidalia and Lyons. Chatham county has clinics for whites and Negro children. Other counties operating dental

The report was made by Dr. Homer E. Davis, Atlanta, chairman of the public health committee. Other members are Dr. William A. Garrett and Dr. Frank Lamons, also of Atlanta.

Yesterday's session of the executive council was the principal event on the program of the seventy-fifth anniversary convention of the Georgia Dental Association. Dr. Jo Stegall, Lindale, president-elect, presided over the council session.

Dr. R. H. Murphy, Macon, secretary, in his report related the historical background of the state association, which this year is observing its diamond jubilee anniversary. Twelve Georgia dentists met in Atlanta in 1868 and formed the state group, he said. The first state-wide convention was held in Savannah in 1869.

Dr. Murphy, who is state chairman of the dental procurement and assignment service, pointed out that Georgia dentists rushed to enlist in the armed services and that this state had filled its quota for both 1942 and 1943 in the early months of last year.

First general assembly of the dental convention will start at 9:30 a. m. today. Mayor W. B. Hartsfield is to deliver the address of welcome, with response by Dr. R. L. Henry, Augusta.

Dr. R. E. L. Pattillo will make his annual address as president, and other speakers will be Dr. H. H. Williamson, Albany; Dr. Sterling V. Mead, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Paul Gates, Macon.

First Lieutenant Leona Gaster, Army nurse who escaped from Bataan and Corregidor, will speak at a luncheon at 12:30 p. m. The afternoon will be devoted to clinics conducted by Dr. Lee Atkinson, Salem, Ohio, and Dr. W. M. Sexton, Bristol, Va.

At 8:30 p. m. today Lieutenant Commander Joseph L. Parker of the Navy dental corps, a dental officer aboard the ill-fated Hornet, will speak on "Dental Officers' Duty Aboard an Aircraft Carrier in Battle."

# Georgia's Negro Doctors, Dentists and Pharmacists Are Meeting Here

Georgia's negro doctors, dentists and pharmacists opened annual meetings here with registration at 9 o'clock this morning. The Georgia State Medical Association, composed exclusively of physicians and surgeons, is holding its fiftieth session, while the Georgia Dental Society is meeting in its sixth annual convention.

For the physicians, post graduate courses will be offered each morning at 10 o'clock, at the University of Georgia School of Medicine, the faculty to be composed of Dr. Sydenstricker, Dr. W. W. Battey, Dr. H. M. Michel, Dr. L. N. Todd, Dr. John B. Johnson, Dr. William H. Grant, Dr. C. M. Burpee, Dr. W. A. Ristin, Dr. R. E. Butler, Dr. Richard Torpin, and Dr. H. M. Cleckley.

Dr. W. M. Patterson, president will open the session with an address tonight at 8:15 o'clock. Wednesday

hear special addresses from Dr. J. S. Outler, Augusta; Dr. H. Vann Buren, and Dr. E. J. Smith, Dr. Milton D. Bryant will deliver a special lecture Thursday night, 8:15 o'clock, to be followed by a discussion led by Dr. S. F. Frazier. Dr. William A. Harris and other members of Charity Hospital staff, Savannah, Ga.

second consecutive session here under the auspices of the University of Georgia in Dugas Hall. These sessions include round table discussions, clinical demonstrations and dental operatory at University Hospital, concluding with a full day's refresher course Thursday.

Officers of the Dental Society are Dr. W. D. Brown, Newnan, president; Dr. A. S. Lafayette Savannah, vice president; Dr. G. E. Warren, Atlanta, secretary; Dr. J. P. Cheevers, Albany, assistant sec-

retary; Dr. William Burney, Atlanta, treasurer, and Dr. J. W. Jamerson, Sr., Savannah, chaplain, the sick." Dean Herman D. Jones, Executive board members are Dr. of the Oglethorpe School of Medicine, Hutto, Bainbridge, chair-

man; Dr. M. L. Walton, Thomasville, program committee chairman; Dr. B. L. Jackson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta; Dr. M. A. Cassels, Brunswick.

On the roster of clinicians are Dr. S. A. Reddick, Columbus; Lieut. E. P. Snead, Parris Island, S. C.; Dr. Cleveland Eneas, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. W. Don Clawson, before it

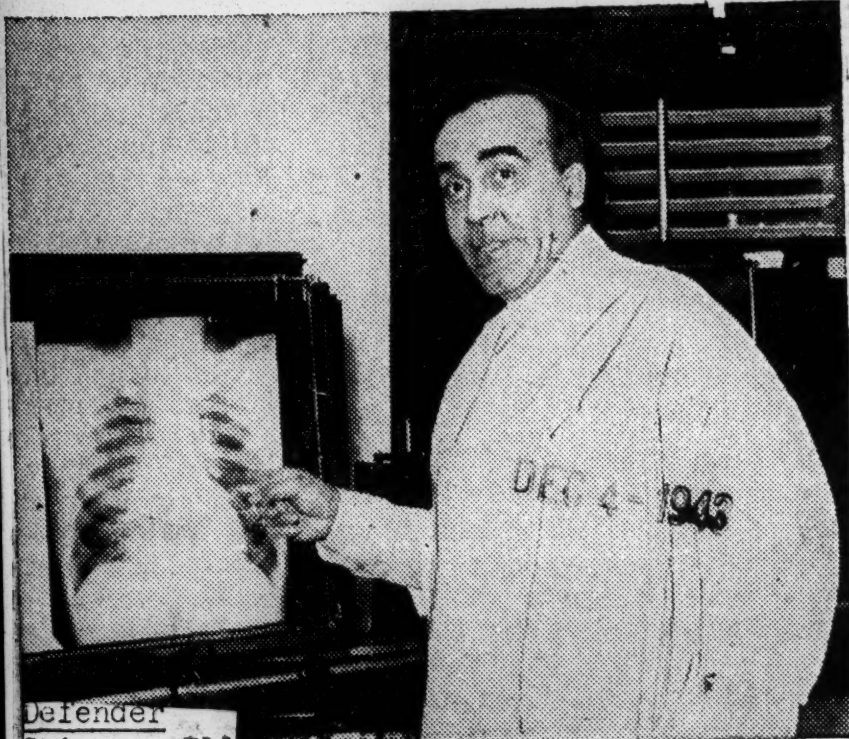
and Dr. Clinton T. Dummert, both can achieve an accredited status. Opening of the hospital to Oglethorpe students is being opposed by the Emory university medical school, which now enjoys use of the facilities.

**Negro Doctors  
Deliver White  
Babies In Ga.**

Refer to Chicago. III.—  
ATLANTA, GA. (AP)—The doctor  
in Georgia has become so  
serious that there have been "re-"  
cent instances of veterinarians and



# Dr. Payne First Negro On Chicago Sanitarium Staff



**DR. CLARENCE H. PAYNE**

and shell-holes were in the air.

## Task Took Nerve

By DETON J. BROOKS, JR.

Guns were thundering an ominous roar. The air then whirled and exploded, then dived and exploded, disintegrating earth and men as it blew them skyward. The heavy impact made the ground rock sickeningly. And the heavens flamed with the yellowish-red hue of constant gun flashes.

It was the night of November 10, 1918. At eleven the next day World War I would be over. But that night, before the powerfully fortified city of Metz, Germans and black Americans of the 92nd division were locked in the fury of a death struggle.

In the midst of this carnage a frail-built, mud-covered officer of infantry stumbled along feeling his way from dug-out to dug-out where he stopped and sniffed before proceeding on his way. To the uninformed this might seem like an irrational stunt. But to the boys out there that night, this officer was an angel of mercy. For this was 1st Lieut. Clarence L. Payne, regimental gas officer of the 365th Infantry. His job was to look for evidences of deadly gas and to warn battle weary troops out of dug-outs

as it almost ruined him, this court-lay gasping during the last few moments of life, he called for his son, and told him, "I don't care what you become, but always be a man."

## Re-enters Medical School

When the war was over he returned to pick-up the threads of civilian life. He re-entered Rush Medical school finishing in 1922. Then he went to St. Louis where he interned in the City hospital. There he found conditions deplorable. Colored internes were not allowed to assist in operations and thereby couldn't get necessary surgical practice. Payne made a fight of it. Because of it, he was "kicked-out" again at the end of nine months, but the rest of the internes were allowed to get their training.

He then came to Chicago finishing his internship at Provident hospital. He made a brilliant record and was appointed Junior surgeon to Dr. George Cleveland Hall. He served in this position for five years and at the end of this time became secretary of the executive committee of Provident.

In the meantime his private practice grew. For a young doctor he had phenomenal success.

Then changes took place at Provident. Dr. Hall retired and Rear Admiral Blackwell, former Navy hospital superintendent took over the supervision. One day at a staff meeting the admiral cast a disparaging remark concerning Dr. Hall.

Dr. Payne took exception to it. In a fiery talk he pointed out the great contribution Dr. Hall had made to Chicago as founder of Provident. He culminated his remarks with his resignation.

Leaves Hospital

This was in 1931, at the beginning of the depression. And Dr. Payne had given up a promising career when he walked out of Provident—he was leaving behind him any chance of becoming a great surgeon here in Chicago.

With financial disaster impending he launched into a new field of specialty. He went out to the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium and for seven long years studied and practiced under the experts there. This took longer because he was a Negro. But in 1939 he finally broke through the barriers and was appointed to the staff. He is now the first colored physician to become a senior attending physician at this institution.

Dr. Payne gets his fighting courage naturally. His father, a high school principal first in Hopkinsville, Ky., where Clarence was born, and later in Louisville, was known as an uncompromising champion of Negro rights. He died when Clarence was 13, but while he

As it almost ruined him, this court-lay gasping during the last few moments of life, he called for his son, and told him, "I don't care what you become, but always be a man."

This thought has always stayed with Dr. Payne. It has made a profound impression on his life. It helped him during the impressionable years of his youth as well as during the latter years of his life.

Goes to Fisk

At 14 he entered Fisk university graduating from the college department six years later. And here we get a picture of the type of stuff from which he is made. For though he was small of stature, he played end on the Fisk college football team during the years of 1910 and 11 when they won the southern conference championship. At the same time he was a member of the debating team.

While his profession keeps him extremely busy, he finds time to take part in a number of civic activities. He is an ardent worker with the Hunt Post of the Veterans of Foreign War, serving at present as its chairman of the Board of Directors. He belongs to the American Medical association, the National Medical association and a number of special medical societies.

And while his battle-field days are gone, he hasn't forgotten the boys that are over there now, nor the discrimination which they are suffering. He was one of the original group of doctors representing the National Medical association which made a personal plea to Secretary of the Navy Knox and Under-Secretary of War Patterson for "investigation not segregation in the armed forces."



## CHILD SPECIALIST



Defender  
Chicago, Ill

DR. EDWARD BEASLEY

## Dr. Beasley's 'Children' Biggest S. Side Family

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

It is May 9 in any year around 1965. The setting — a swank ballroom, the Parkway Ballroom of its day! Strapping men and healthy

women fill the spacious floor, dancing the steps popular at that time.

All of a sudden the music stops, then the orchestra strikes up an age-old familiar song. "Happy Birthday to You." The crowd picks up an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, the first Negro specialist in the South. He stands in the glare of a spotlight before a huge birthday cake.

You may have guessed it. This is his birthday party. And these are his children who have come to honor him — that is they are his children in a sense. He has watched them and cared for their health since they were born. Next to his parents he has had the most to do in getting them to manhood and womanhood with vigorous bodies.

A party like this honoring Edward Beasley, noted child specialist, could easily take place any May 9, some 20 years from now.

For the children he has taken care of, and who by that time will be grown, are legion. They will easily fill a large-size ballroom.

### Destiny a Doctor

Dr. Beasley was destined to be a doctor from birth. In fact he was named after the family physician in his home town of Macon, Ga. Then as a boy he came in contact with Dr. Richard Carey who was one of the most young doctors. There they have a splendid opportunity to practice in Macon. Both Dr. Carey and "Ned" loved sports. They went hunting and fishing together. They were pals. And this association with the older doctor had a profound influence on Beasley. In fact it clinched his determination to be a doctor.

Fortunately for "Ned" his father wanted him to have an education was broke and he didn't have the funds to continue to study for his specialty. He had to take any patients which came his way. But he saved what money he could, and went to college by attending Atlanta university. He knew its value, so college training was on the

## ILLINOIS

"must list" for all of his five children.

Ned selected Fisk university, his mother's school. He was there from 1914 to 1918, specializing in the sciences as preparation for medicine.

After graduation he came here to Chicago and entered Northwestern University Medical school. During his junior year his father died, but by that time Beasley had gone far enough to be able to see himself through. He got a job as senior bacteriologist with the Chicago Health Department, working from six o'clock in the evening until midnight. This made a real tough program, for he was in school from eight o'clock in the morning until five, and "med" school load was no cinch.

There were many nights in which he didn't get two hours' sleep, but he maintained a high record of scholarship, in spite of his handicap. A series of fortunate circumstances plus his own ability steered him in the direction of child specialist even while he was still a student at Northwestern.

### Met Miss Armstead

Part of the regular routine of every "med" student is to serve as an observer in various clinics. In this way Beasley met Miss Florence Armstead who had been head nurse at Northwestern for a number of years. For over two months she watched him without his knowledge and finally she commented to Dr. Isaac Abt, in charge of the children's clinic, that "this young colored fellow Beasley had the ability to make a brilliant doctor."

Dr. Abt then watched him and finally had him appointed as a clinical assistant. This began his first keen interest in treatment of children's diseases.

When he graduated he took the competitive examination for internships in the Cook County hospital, finishing No. 13 out of a hundred applicants. To intern at County is the opportunity to handle numbers of complicated cases. They consider a County hospital internship as worth "ten years of actual practice." And while there Beasley had an opportunity to do considerable work in the children's clinic. He would trade his turn in services in which he was not interested for this clinic.

When he started to practice he wanted him to have an education was broke and he didn't have the funds to continue to study for his specialty. He had to take any patients which came his way. But he saved what money he could, and went to college by attending Atlanta university. He knew its value, so college training was on the

### Goes to Europe

In the meantime he became assistant examining physician for the Liberty Life Insurance company. He also assisted in building a large prenatal clinic at Provident hospital. Then in 1930 he was appointed junior attending physician at Provident. The same year he decided that it was now or never. Taking all the money he had saved and borrowing whatever amount he could, he went to Vienna, Austria and from there to Berlin, Germany where he externed under world famous pediatricians. Prof. Finklestein of Berlin, head of the largest children's hospital in the world and the foremost writer on treatment of children's diseases was one of them.

After a year abroad he returned home at that time his rise in the medical profession has been phenomenal. He became senior attending physician at Provident and finally chairman of the division of pediatrics. In 1935 he was appointed to the Northwestern university medical faculty as an instructor. And in the past few years he has been on the staff of the Children's Memorial hospital as an attending Negro who has ever been appointed to this hospital.

He is also one of only three supervisors of the Infant Welfare Bureau of the Department of Health of Chicago. His district extends from the loop south to Morgan Park. Under his direction are doctors of all races working as attending physicians at the welfare stations.

When you walk into his office there is no need for a sign to tell you that here is a child specialist. Strategically located in his waiting room are small chairs. Ultra-violet ray lamps are on the wall to disinfect the air and keep susceptible youngsters from catching floating germs.

And in each of his five examining rooms are infant tables and scales. Two nurses serve his chirping, gurgling clientele. Oh yes, the evening I was there his offices were crowded. Part of that ever-increasing family who'll help him celebrate his birthday in 1965.

**DR. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS**  
THE FIRST SURGEON TO PERFORM A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON THE HUMAN BEING

GRADUATE OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, 1883, JOINED THE TEACHING STAFF THERE.

WAS A MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH... WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF PROVIDENT HOSPITAL WITH ITS SCHOOL FOR COLORED NURSES (THE FIRST IN THE U.S.A.).

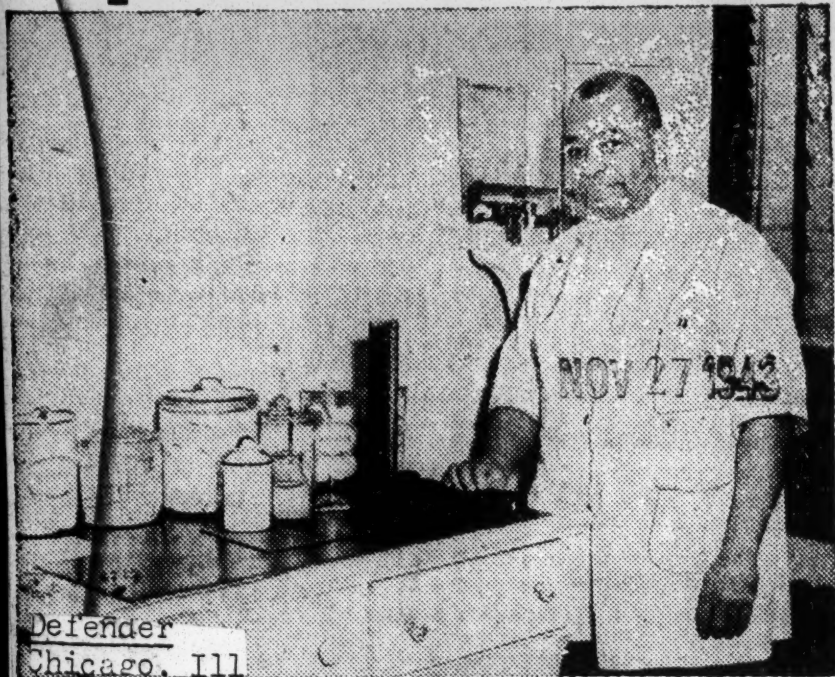
WAS SURGEON-IN-CHIEF OF FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C. .... PROFESSOR AT MEHARRY... STAFF MEMBER OF CHICAGO'S COOK COUNTY AND ST. LUKES HOSPITALS.... HE WAS MADE A FELLOW IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN 1913.

**DR. JAMES DERHAM**  
FIRST NEGRO PHYSICIAN IN THE UNITED STATES  
BORN A SLAVE IN 1767  
BECAME FREE AND WEALTHY THRU THE MEDICAL PROFESSION!

**DR. JOHN DE GRASS**  
FIRST NEGRO IN U.S.A. TO BECOME A MEMBER OF A MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: HE WAS ADMITTED TO THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY IN 1854



# Dr. Gibbs Wins Fame As Specialist For Women



**DR. WILLIAM WALDEN GIBBS**

By DETON J. BROOKS JR. sick people and trying to help them."

Movie heroes have nothing on one of Chicago's doctors. Like with them, there's always a throng of the "weaker sex" waiting to see him. They don't come as part of a thrill-jag — to flutter and swoon the minute he comes on the scene. Theirs is more serious business. They come because they are ill and want help.

and he's a specialist in the treatment of women's diseases. The name of the doctor, easy-going, affable William W. Gibbs, is legend in many Chicago households. He's the good Samaritan who has eased pain, corrected defects, and by so doing, made many happy homes which would otherwise have been broken.

Dr. Gibbs is one of the busiest medical men in the city. His office stays filled with patients. His trim, efficient and pleasing white-uniformed assistant estimates that he treats 20 to 25 there each day. Added to this his hospital work — 12 to 15 in Provident Hospital Clinic, about the same number of bed-ridden cases, and top this off with an average of one operation per day.

In order to see all these people and have time to minister to their ills, Dr. Gibbs starts his day at six in the morning. From then until past midnight he's on the go. How he keeps this pace is a mystery. The only possible answer came in a remark he made, "I love my profession. It really isn't work to me. I love my pro-organized Department of Gynecology. While other men play golf or swim after successful passing the stringent examination of the American

Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology a new school. As soon as war conditions permitted, the Board kept the highest recognition that a doctor's promise. A beautiful school now tor can get in this field. It certifies stands where an old striking shack that he is an authority, one among the best.

## Medicine His Goal

Dr. Gibbs is one of those individuals who always seem to have known what he wanted to study. As far back as he can remember, even when he was a little boy in his home town of Mobile, Ala., he wanted to be a doctor. Everything he did seemed to lead him in this direction.

He worked in a colored drug store in Mobile while still in high school. This brought him in contact with all the town's leading physicians. There was patriarchal Dr. T. N. Harris and young Dr. A. D. Singleton who was on the brink of a brilliant career. It was he who later became chief of the Medical Service of the Veteran hospital at Tuskegee. These men were young Gibbs' inspiration.

They sowed a seed which isn't destroyed during his long trek through college. After finishing high school Gibbs went to Knoxville college where he entered the Normal Department. Upon graduation he was given a one-year scholarship in the college department. And after this year because he needed money he taught mathematics for one year in the Austin high school of Knoxville. But he soon found that he wasn't cut out for teaching so he quit and went to Indianapolis where he worked for one summer as a butler. Then he entered Indiana university Medical school. Just before he finished in 1917 he took the examination for House physician at the City hospital of Indianapolis. And out of 90 applicants he passed, sixth on the list.

## Summarily Discharged

When he was appointed all of the white doctors struck but one and he was summarily discharged. This caused quite a political furor in Indianapolis and because of the pressure he was asked to come back. But he refused when he learned that this was just a trick to placate public clamor.

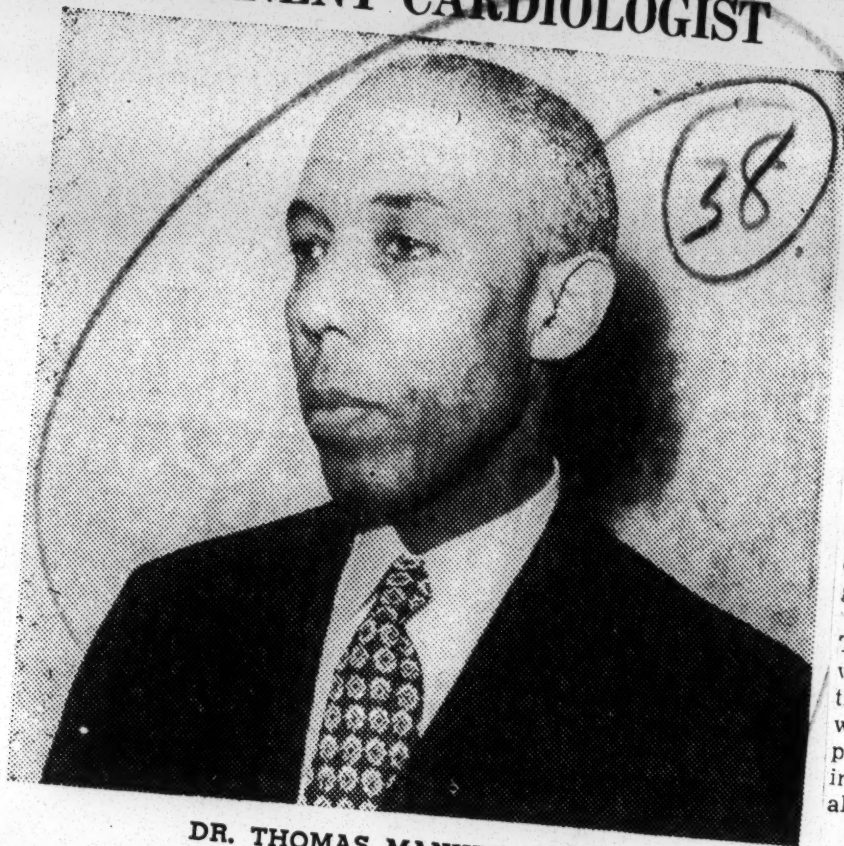
During this same year of 1917 he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the army, but he was never called to duty. While waiting for his army call he accepted the position as Medical Inspector for the colored schools of Indianapolis. Here he built up a reputation for fearlessness. In one instance he condemned a school as unfit for children. He was upheld in this stand by the City Board of Health and because of this action secured the promise of the Board of Education to build

Disgusted with Indianapolis prejudice he came to Chicago in 1918. This has been home ever since.

While Dr. Gibbs has stuck rigorously to his profession, not wasting energy on many interests, he has found time for the YMCA. He is now serving as a member of the Board of Directors of Wabash branch.



# Illinois EMINENT CARDIOLOGIST



DR. THOMAS MANUEL SMITH

## Dr. T. M. Smith Retains Imagination In Medicine

*This is the 32nd of a series of articles on prominent Chicago citizens who have been outstanding in their chosen field.*

By SAM LACY

(Substituting for Deton J. Brooks)

Twenty-eight years of medicine have failed to dull the imagination of Dr. Thomas Manuel Smith, the eminent president of the National Medical Association and director of cardiology (internal medicine) at Provident hospital.

A proficient surgeon, a keen student and a thoroughly competent writer, Dr. Smith has nevertheless retained enough of the fire of his youth to practice those little things the ordinary doctor forgets or finds he is too busy to attempt.

An example of this is the little habit he has of marking every five years he spends in the profession. When he had completed 20 years, Dr. Smith gave a huge picnic and party in Washington park, at which the guests of honor were children he had delivered during the course of his practice.

It took him all of two years' prep-

### Operated On Dog

From the very earliest days of his childhood, Dr. Smith disclosed a bent toward medicine in general, and surgery in particular. When he was yet 12 years of age, a spindly-legged kid with the inevitable dirty nose, he performed his first opera-

tion. With the use of a sharp pen-knife, a pair of tweezers and a wrapping of silk, little Tommy removed a bothersome goitre from the person of his pet dog, "Rags." But this wasn't the remarkable thing about the operation, the unbelievable. It was that "Rags" lived—to die several years later of something else.

Ever since he can remember, today's cardiology authority was deeply engrossed in the study of things medical. Even the marbles he was playing with in the front yard didn't hold enough interest to prevent the lad from following the family doctor into the homes of all the neighbors any time that venerable practitioner hitched his buggy to a fence-post in the block.

Truly, Dr. J. M. Harris was little Tommy's patron saint. And the lad would nose-around, listening to things that were said and watching what was done until some elder put an end to his curiosity by nudging him into the street with a "Run along, now, and play!"

At any rate, he was firmly set in his determination to "grow up and be a doctor," long before he was old enough to consider a life-work. Strangely enough, the final, and perhaps most direct, stimulus that guided his footsteps into medicine was the rebuke he received from the neighborhood druggist one day when he was just in his mid-teens.

### Rebuke Was Stimulus

Waiting for a prescription that he had brought to the drug store to be filled, the youth began gawking at the pharmacist as he worked over the concoction. From that he and tried, but vainly, to read the Latin inscriptions on the scores of bottles which lined the racks.

"Is that Latin on these bottles, please sir?" he asked the impatient druggist.

"G'wan, boy," was the answer, "what do you want to know for?" "Because I think I'd like to be a druggist someday," little Tommy went on.

"Go ahead, you'll never be a druggist, get along home now and don't be bothering me anymore with your silly talk."

That, more than anything else, Dr. Smith believes, decided his course for him. He decided then and there that he was going to become a pharmacist first.

Graduating the following year as valedictorian of his Lincoln high school class, the youth entered the George R. Smith college, of Sedalia, Mo., and from there entered the Meharry Medical college. He graduated in pharmacy and worked in several drug stores while pursuing his study of medicine.

But we're a little ahead of our story. We have told now he paid his way through medical school by working at mixing drugs, but we failed to mention that his Dr. Smith worked in the drug store has been a practicing physician in Mt. Sinai hospital (Columbus uni-

### Authored Textbook

It was also at this time that he embarked on a career in writing which has since blossomed considerably. He authored a book entitled "Commercial Pharmacy," which

Like most successful men, Dr. Smith was given intelligent parent-guidance. His mother, Mrs. Ma-

mie B. Smith, was a school teacher at Hannibal, Mo. His father, a train porter for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad for 50 years, dis-

played unusual wisdom in the rear-

## Medical Officers Admit Negro Bias

HINES, Ill., April 1—(ANP)—Hospital authorities this week admitted that there are discriminatory practices in the Hines Memorial hospital, a federal supported veterans' hospital.

The admission came from the chief medical officer, Dr. Charles Bayer, who discussed the fact that Negro patients are confined to separate wards and are required to use separate bathing facilities. Dr. Bayer explained that this course is all taken "to keep everybody happy."

Prejudice was shown by hospital authorities in the case of Lucas Sawyer, a world war veteran who was told to leave a shower bath, presumably set aside for white patients. Colored patients are not allowed to use the hospital's shower baths.

## Sews Up Heart, Rare Feat Saves Man's Life

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—To the dexterity and skill of Dr. H. H. Weathers, of this city, Nathaniel Pickett, 22, owes his life today, what with the former having sewed up his heart in one of the most difficult surgical operations in medical science. Pickett was rushed into Mary's hospital here Tuesday, suffering from stab wounds, including a cut in the right auricle, one of the two upper heart valves that handle blood from the veins.

With blood streaming from the wounds and the man's heart pulsating in a stepped tempo, Dr. Weathers cut through the pericardium sac surrounding the organ and made a figure 8 suture. This, surgeons explain, is a type of continuous stitching that covers a large or small territory, as the occasion demands.

Working swiftly but carefully as his colleagues looked on, Dr. Weathers completed the operation and expressed satisfaction almost at once, that his patient would recover. At last reports, Pickett was "doing nicely."

The accomplishment of Dr. Weathers is regarded in medical circles as something closely approaching a miracle. In the history of medicine there have been but a few successful operations on the



# Was Brother's "Ears"

An older brother, Raphael, suffered a hearing deficiency and the father, very wisely, handled the affairs of the family so that young Tommy was his older brother's "ears." The two were kept together as much as possible. They were given a job in the railroad yards by their father and, by working with scrap-iron, the two brothers built up physiques that were the envy of their young friends.

Married a college sweetheart, Mrs. Minnie D. Smith (nee Woodard), Dr. Smith lives in his own home at 4754 Champlain avenue.

His latest writing efforts are several scientific articles which won high praise from the nation's medical profession. One was published in the Illinois Medical Journal (white), and numerous others have appeared in the Journal of the National Medical association.

It was in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1942, that his long connection with the field was crowned with his election to the presidency of the National

# Dr. Cooper Won Fame In Field Of Bone Surgery

By DETON J. BROOKS, JR.

At the tender age of eight, Dr. Homer Cooper, senior attending surgeon at Provident Hospital and noted specialist, made up his mind about his career . . . He was going to be a doctor.

If his mother hadn't been afflicted with frequent heart attacks which caused him to go racing down the crowded streets of Birmingham in search of someone to ease her misery, he might not have made his decision so young.

But Dr. Cooper still recalls how he'd anxiously and despairingly go from one doctor to another imploring them to come to her relief. "We were poor and the doctors who had offices near our home were pretty hard-boiled. If we didn't have the cash on the line to pay, they wouldn't come. Usually I would end up sweaty and blowing and tearful clear across town at the office of Dr. U. G. Mason. And he never failed me.

"He'd pat me on the head to calm me, then lift me in his carriage. And away we'd go with the buggy lurching and swaying as his shiny-black two-horse team galloped madly down the streets.

"As I firmly held the reins skillfully weaving us through the slower moving traffic, I'd idolizingly look up into his kindly, honest face. He was my hero. I wanted to be like him. That's why I decided to be a doctor."

And Homer Cooper never veered from this decision he made when he was eight. Everything he did—all his school work pointed him toward his goal. He won a service scholarship to Fisk university when he graduated from the Birmingham high school. It was only because of this that he was able to go to college, for all he and his mother had been able to do was to eke out a living.

Even though Fisk was primarily a liberal arts school at the time Cooper went there, he managed to take a number of courses in chemistry and the biological sciences. He knew he'd need this background for medicine so he welcomed every opportunity to gain scientific experience. In 1911 he graduated as an honor student.

Then for two years he taught in the Birmingham high schools. And after he had gotten a small bank account he came here and entered Rush Medical school and the Uni-



Defender  
Chicago, Ill

## DR. HOMER COOPER

versity of Chicago. He graduated just as the war broke out in 1917. Along with other members of his class he volunteered for service as a medical officer and though he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve he was never called to active duty.

## Interned at Provident

While waiting for Uncle Sam to utilize his services, he interned at Provident. This began a long association with the hospital that has carried down to the present day.

When Dr. Cooper entered the old Provident which was located west of State street on 36th street, there were no decent facilities for the internes. They had no library for instance. This was a distinct handicap for students who wanted to study and prepare for the State board examination.

Seeing this deplorable condition, he decided to do something about it. He campaigned among the members of the staff and got them to donate funds for a library. Dr. Cooper considers this as one of his major contributions to Provident. For since that time the hospital has had a tradition of providing a wealth of reading material for its embryo doctors.

One day Dr. George Cleveland Hall, founder of Provident and then its chief surgeon, called him in and said, "Homer, I've been watching you, I think you've got the ability to become a capable surgeon. I'm recommending your appointment to our staff as junior surgeon."

For the next few years he worked both under Dr. Hall and Dr. Jacob

Buckbinder, a brilliant white surgeon. Then in 1926 he was rewarded with appointment as senior attending surgeon. In spite of his success Dr. Cooper was still not satisfied. He kept on studying.

## Went to Vienna

When Provident was reorganized in 1931 and moved out to its new quarters at 51st street, Dr. Cooper was one of three granted Rosenwald Fellowships to study surgery in Vienna, Austria. There he specialized on bone surgery. Upon his return he was selected as chairman of the Department of Surgery where he introduced the latest European techniques.

One of these innovations was the use of paper films in X-Rays. This meant a great saving to both the hospital and the patients.

His work gained national prominence and because of it the Fracture Committee of the American College of Surgeons met on two occasions at Provident to witness his demonstrations.

While Dr. Cooper was gaining eminence in his profession, he found time to develop one hobby. In 1927 he joined the 8th Infantry as a private and worked up through the ranks until he became a major, commanding the medical detachment.

He was still in the regiment when it was reorganized into the 184th Field Artillery at the time of its induction into Federal service. He tried to go, but a medical board disqualified him. The real reason he didn't pass his physical was that he was too tired and he couldn't stop his work long enough to rest.

Dr. Mason way down in Birmingham inspired him to become a surgeon, but Dr. Cooper gives his mother all the credit for making this ambition possible. "She worked and struggled to send me to school during those years before I could help myself. My success is really her achievement."

His father died when he was two years old. But while he was on his death bed Mrs. Cooper promised him she would educate their infant son. She kept her word and as a result America has one more brilliant surgeon to help relieve human suffering.



MISSOURI  
NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS WAR EMERGENCY MEETING

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.



## Passes Board As Specialist

The National Dental association, representing 1600 Negro dentists, held its War Emergency and Executive committee session at the Pine Street YMCA, St. Louis, Mo., Monday and Tuesday, August 9-10.

Those present were: Dr. W. L. Houston, Tex.; A. B. Brown, E. O. Clayton, Wash. D. C.; W. O. Clayton, Washington, St. Louis, Ill.; E. L. Grant, A. J. Johnson, F. E. Anthony, J. A. D. C., president; Dr. D. H. Tur- Williams, S. D. Miller, E. O. Mas- pin, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. A. sey and L. S. Suter, St. Louis, Jackson, Charlottesville, Va.;

Jackson, Charlottesville, Va.;  
 Dr. M. L. Walton, secretary,  
 Thomasville, Ga.; Dr. C. L.  
 Barnes, Houston, Tex.; Dr. C. E.  
 Williams, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. P. W.  
 Hill, Clarksdale, Miss.; Dr. W.  
 M. Springer, Cincinnati, O.; Dr.  
 R. Layne, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. J.  
 Dean, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J.  
 E. Carter, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Dr.  
 W. S. Gibson, St. Louis, Mo.

Regional vice-presidents: Dr. C. H. Bemer, Dr. R. L. Jackson, Dr. A. A. Harris and Dr. A. F. C. Rogan, Decatur, Ill.; Dr. H. C. McLe, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. E. E. Williams, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Q. T. Toler, Greeville, Miss.; Dr. M. M. Macker, St. Louis, Mo.

State vice-president, H. Proffitt, Helena, Ark.; Dr. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Dr. N. Cheatham, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. H. E. Thomas, Seneca, S. C.; Dr. R. L. Suggs, Shelbyville, Tenn. Committees: Program committee, Dr. M. P. Giles, chairman; public relations committee, Dr. J. E. Watts, chairman; publicity committee, Dr. M. S. Dean, chairman; credentials and membership committee, Dr. T. T. Lowry, chairman; The Bulletin committee, Dr. Stephen J. Lewis,

# Dentists Hold AUG 2 1943 Wartime Meet

Pittsburgh, Pa

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19—(ANP)—

The National Dental association closed its war emergency meeting here last week in the Pine Street MCA. The war emergency sessions were held in lieu of the annual convention cancelled because of the exigencies of war.

Dr. William O. Claytor, Washington, president of the association representing 1,600 dentists, presided at the meeting that adopted resolutions, urging members to continue support of the President's war policies, and called for more war savings bond purchases. Plans for the 1944 national convention were worked out and will be presented to the executive board at a later date for approval. The action rescinded an earlier ruling that barred conventions for the duration.

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DIVISION

DIVISION OF

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DR. W. A. Younge has passed the Board of Internal Medicine and is now a diplomat of the Board and a specialist in the internal medicine. The examinations were taken at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., Aug. 10. Dr. Younge is the third Negro doctor of the United States to achieve such high honors. He is one of the outstanding doctors of this city holding the position of associate director of department of medicine and physician in chief of St. Mary Infirmary.

Dr. Younge is president of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Washash Railroad physician and a prominent churchman and civic leader. Most of his practice is devoted to heart disease and high blood pressure.

## Appointed At Homer Phillips



Dr. S. D. Miller

It was announced last week that Dr. T. M. Gross, hospital commissioner, has appointed Dr. Stephen D. Miller as a member of the visiting staff of the dental department of Homer Phillips Hospital. Dr. Miller, who has practiced dentistry in St. Louis for eighteen years, is the first Negro to serve on the recently organized dental staff of the hospital which is headed by Dr. Hamilton G. Robinson of Washington University.

Dr. Miller, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, attended the University of Iowa and the Howard University Dental School, and has done postgraduate work at Howard University, Meharry College and the University of Illinois. He has also studied with Dr. A. Frazier of Danville, Ill., specialist in dentures. He served his dental internship at Kansas City General Hospital.

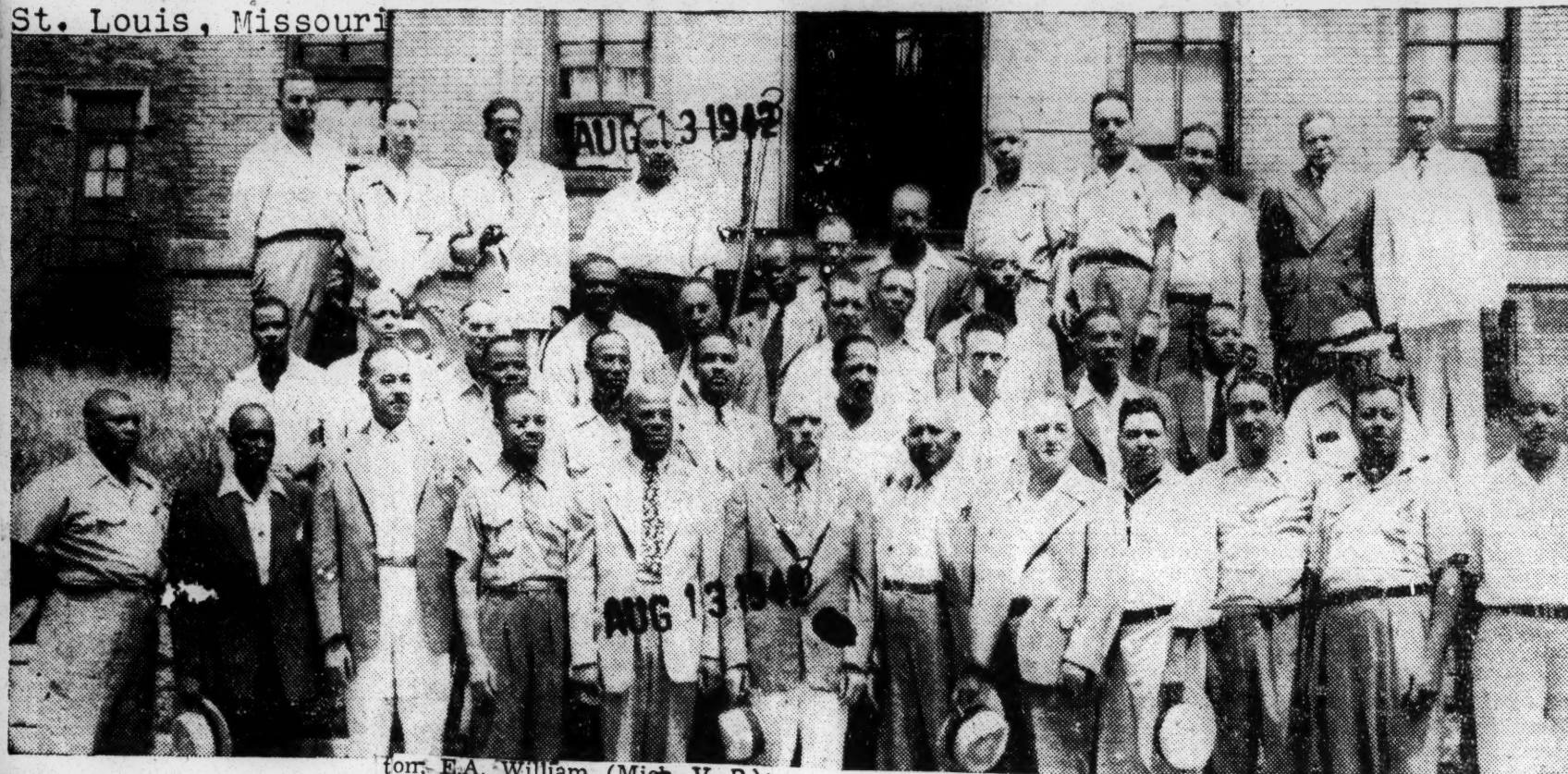
The new appointee is a member Cook avenue and is a member of of the Mound City Dental So-the Paramount Golf Club.



# Dentists At National Emergency Session In St. Louis, Missouri

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri



four, E.A. William (Mich. V. P.);  
Herman Gregory, St. L.; F.E.  
Anthony, St. L.; D.D. Miller, St.  
Louis; R.L. Jackson, K. C.

Many sections of the United States were represented by members of the National Dental Association in attendance at the National Emergency meeting held at the Pine St. Y. Tuesday following the two day session of the State Association. They are left to right:

Front row-Drs. C.L. Barnes, (Exe. Comm.) Houston, Tex.; P. W. Hill, Clarksdale, Miss.; M. Springer, (Ex. Bd.) Cincy; J.E. Watts (Exe. Bd. O Vaux Hall, N. J., M.L. Walton (Exe. Bd. Secty.) Thomasville, Ga.; Wm. O. Claytor, (Pres.) Washington, D.C.; D. H. Turpin, (Pres. Elect) Nashville, Tenn.; L.A. Howell (Exe. Bd. Chr.) Tampa, Florida; C. E. Williams (Exe. Bd.) Chicago; M. R. Dean, Washington; Richard Layne, (Mo. Pres.); J.A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va.

Second row-Dr. A.M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss.; Robert Harris, Cleveland; T.T. Lowery, Kansas City, Mo.; C.L. Thomas, Louisville; C.E. Bomar, Orange N.J.; H.M. Proffitt, Helena, Ark.

Third row-Drs. Q. Leon Toler, Greenville, Miss.; Leon A. Reid, Richmond, Va.; Wm. D. Giles (Chr. Prog. Comm.) Chicago; E. L. Grant, St. L.

Fourth row-Drs. W.S. Gibson, St. L.; J.E. Carter Jr., Augusta, Ga. (Exe. Bd.); A.J. Johnson, St. L.; F. Curtis Rogan, Decatur, Ill.; H.W. Hunter, Cleveland; S.W. Reid, Nashville; S.J. Lewis.

Fifth row-Drs. Jacob A. Williams, St. L.; Harry Thomas, Seneca, S.C.; S.J. Cullum Jr., Hous-



38-1943

## Scores Another First New York Age New York, N. Y.



Dr. George D. Cannon, prominent Harlem physician, scored another first on Tuesday when he was appointed assistant adjunct radiologist of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, Madison avenue and 123rd streets.

The board of trustees in making the appointment, notified Dr. Cannon that the appointment carries with it the privilege of treating his private patients at the hospital, and the use of all hospital facilities.

Dr. Cannon has been assistant visiting radiologist at Harlem Hospital for the past three years and is taking post graduate work in the field at Montefiore and Mount Sinai Hospitals. Besides being chairman of the health committee of the Harlem City-Wide Citizens Committee, Dr. Cannon is also vice president of the American Society Medical Society.

## Medical Groups Honor Dr. Brown

Pittsburgh, Pa.  
NEW YORK—Dr. W. Rock Erick Brown, Pittsburgh tuberculosis specialist and medical consultant for the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, received two national appointments this week.

Dr. John B. Barnwell, president of the American Trudeau society, announced that Dr. Brown had been appointed a member of the society's Committee on Medical Information, and almost simultaneously, the National Tuberculosis association revealed appointment of Dr. Brown to its committee on Negro program.

## FIRST NEGRO OFFICER

As far as could be ascertained, Dr. Brown is the first Negro to hold office in the American Trudeau society, although a select number of Negro physicians in the tuberculosis field have membership.

Specific duties on the committee on Negro program are to stimulate interest and to give guidance for the development of Negro leadership in tuberculosis health education. Other Negroes holding membership on this committee are: President A. W. Dent, Dillard university, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university.

## Dr. W. Bunch Now At New York Clinic

Journal and Guide  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. William Oscar Bunch, working at the Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic in New York, entered the college of liberal arts and sciences of Shaw University in 1937, and graduated in 1939.

Norfolk, Virginia



DR. WILLIAM O. BUNCH

with a B. S. degree. His major was biology.

Dr. Bunch then entered the college of dentistry at Howard University with a tuition scholarship in September, 1940. He graduated on June 4, 1943 with the degree of doctor of dental surgery.

Because of his excellent work, Dr. Bunch earned a postgraduate scholarship of \$1,500 to pursue one year of post-graduate work at the above named clinic. He was also awarded the Dr. Robert M. Hendrick prize, a silver plaque, for showing the greatest proficiency in clinical operative dentistry.

Dr. Bunch lives in Newark, N. J.

New York

## Memphis Dentist Gets Patent on Call Instrument for Improved Dentures

Kansas City, Mo.

MEMPHIS.— (ANP) — An-

nouncement has recently been made of a patent granted Dr. U. S. Walton on an instrument for improving dentures.

The certificate which was issued by the patent office at Washington is regarded by the friends of Dr. Walton as both a distinction and an achievement. He conceived of the idea almost 20 years ago and had worked on it until recently when it was completed and approved by the patent office.

Dr. Walton was born in Tipton County, Tenn., where he completed his elementary school work. After graduation from the Frazier high school in Covington, Ky., he went on to Lane college at Jackson, Tenn., after which he attended Walden college in Nashville. His professional training was received at the Meharry Dental college in Nashville.

He began the practice of dentistry at Dyersburgh, Tenn., in 1909, and five years later moved here where the people regard him with highest esteem.

Dr. Walton's civic activities included his position as trustee of Lane college, trustee of the Collins Chapel C.M.E. church. He is a past president of the Shelby Dental society, a member of the Pan State Dental association and of the National Dental association.

Deeply interested in religious affairs, Dr. Walton, in 1931, served as a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist conference which brought together delegates from world wide Methodism, including all races and nationalities of the world. He attributes his success to the fact that he has "believed in God, have sought his guidance and relied upon His unfailing aid."

Dr. Walton lives with his wife, Mrs. Anita Johnson Walton, a young woman of rare attainments and culture. Mrs. Walton teaches in one of the Memphis high schools. The couple has an adopted child, Alberta Ulysses Walton.



May 4, 1943

# NEGRO DOCTORS WILL ORGANIZE

Clinic Today to Be Followed  
By Meeting to Form Surgical  
Society.

Negro physicians of the two Carolinas will gather in Charlotte today to form an interstate surgical society and attend a surgical clinic. Dr. Edson E. Blackman, chairman of the committee sponsoring the clinic, announced last night.

Dr. John H. Hale, professor of surgery at Meharry Medical college and surgeon in chief at Hubbard hospital, Nashville, Tenn., will be a guest at the clinic and will address the doctors.

After the clinic scheduled to start at Good Samaritan hospital this morning at 9 o'clock, there will be an organization meeting and election of officers.

Included on the program will be an address by Dr. Lawrence W. Long, superintendent of Community hospital, Union, S. C., and a paper by Dr. H. D. Montieth on "Endometriosis" of the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital, Columbia, S. C.

A dinner in honor of Dr. Hale will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at Johnson C. Smith university.

Other members of the sponsoring committee in addition to Dr. Blackman follow: Dr. R. M. Wyche, Dr. M. T. Brodie, and Dr. Foy S. Wynn of Charlotte, and Dr. L. W. Long of Union, S. C.

lotte is chairman of the clinic committee, and other members are Dr. R. M. Wyche, Dr. M. T. Brodie, Dr. Foy S. Wynn, all of Charlotte, and Dr. L. W. Long of Union, S. C. Dr. Hale will be honor guest at a dinner this evening given by President H. L. McCrorey, of Johnson C. Smith University.

May 4, 1943

## Negro Doctors Form Group

Organize Association  
At Clinic Here

Negro doctors of the Carolinas today were in process of organizing a two-state association in connection with a clinic which they were conducting at the Good Samaritan Hospital here.

A visitor was Dr. John H. Hale, professor of surgery at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. Others present and on the program were Dr. Lawrence W. Long of Union, S. C., Dr. H. D. Montieth, Columbia, S. C., and Dr. Edson E. Blackman of Char-



38-1943

Pennsylvania

Tribune  
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Dr. Gaskill Fourth Negro Physician On Staff Of Philadelphia General

Dr. Sabin Gaskill, prominent heart specialist, was appointed clinician in cardiology at Philadelphia General Hospital, last week, by Dr. Hubley Owen, director of public health.

Fourth colored physician to be named to the General in the history of the hospital, Dr. Gaskill, who lives at 1922 N. Twelfth street, has been a member of Mercy Hospital's staff for eight years, is assistant in the cardiac department and secretary to the medical staff there.

He is also head of the State syphilis clinic at Twelfth and Berks streets.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., Dr. Gaskill is 38, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Howard University Medical School and recently completed a graduate course in cardiology at Harvard University Medical School.

He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences, the Pyramid Club, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and a fellow of the American Medical Association.

Recently, Dr. F. D. Stubbs was appointed assistant surgeon in the tuberculosis department at General. Others who have served on the staff are Dr. DeHaven Hinkson, an army major, and Dr. Melvin Loftin, now dead.



# Negro Medical Men-Elect Dr. Everett

Officers of the Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association elected Thursday night were Dr. B. A. Everett, Columbia, president; Dr. Dewey Duckett, Rock Hill, vice president; Dr. H. E. Hill, Seneca, secretary, and Dr. C. C. Brevard, Camden, treasurer.

Other elections were: Dr. Julian G. Stuart, Columbia, general chairman of the program committee; Dr. A. J. Collins, Columbia, general chairman of the dental program; Dr. H. H. Gibbs, Greenville, general chairman of the pharmaceutical program. Dr. W. D. Chappelle, Columbia, director of exhibits.

Elected to fill vacancies on the executive board were Dr. W. W. Jones, Charleston, and Dr. H. E. Thomas, Seneca.

Columbia was chosen for the eighth consecutive time as the place of meeting next year.

Doctors gathered here for the 47th annual meeting of the association watched yesterday the performance of two Columbia surgeons, Dr. A. B. Johnson and Dr. H. D. Monteith, who assisted Dr. Hartford B. Burwell, Washington, supervisor of the clinic.

Three major operations were performed Wednesday and five operations were scheduled for yesterday in the surgical clinic, one of the seven clinics conducted at Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital.

In the other clinics there have been the same instructive demonstrations and case reports.

Dental clinics in charge of Dr. John A. Turner, Washington, assisted by Dr. William J. Madison, Washington, and Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Nashville, have been crowded. Doctors have witnessed new techniques by these specialists.

At the scientific sessions discussions ended Thursday with several scholarly contributions presented. A lecture "The Future of Pharmacy" by Dr. C. I. Cooper, head of the department of pharmacy, Howard Medical school, Washington, and the annual address of Dr. A. B. Johnson, Columbia, on "Ectopic Gestation" were highlights of the session.

Scientific and business sessions yesterday were held at Benedict college and Allen university.

Clinicians will continue their work at the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital today. No scientific sessions are scheduled. The roster of clinicians include: Surgical, Dr. Hartford Burwell, Washington; medical clinics, Dr. James Lowell Hall, Washington; neuropsychiatry, Dr. Prince P. Barker, veterans' hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; gynecology, Dr. S. Blake Daniel, Brewsters' hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.; pediatrics, Dr. Walter Maddux, Nashville; X-ray, Dr. James L. Martin, Philadelphia; dental clinics, Dr. John A. Turner, Washington, supervisor.

J. D. McGHEE.

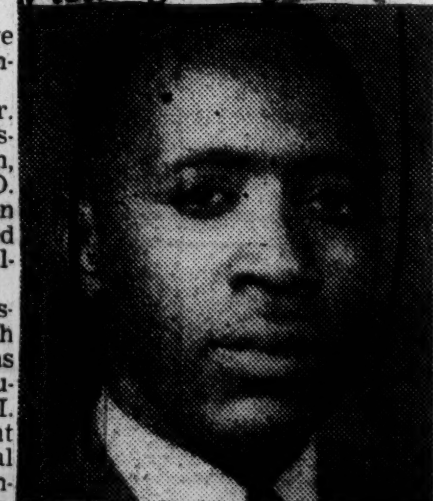
Columbia, S. C., State  
November 10, 1943

## Negro TB Workers to Meet at Orangeburg

Central and coastal district tuberculosis conference will be held Saturday at the YMCA hut at State college with John P. Burgess of the college faculty and state tuberculosis committee chairman, presiding. Twenty counties will be represented at the session to open at 10:15 a.m.

On the program will be invocation, the Rev. I. DeQuency Newman of Orangeburg; discussion on 1943 seal sale led by a field worker of the National Tuberculosis association; "Our Tuberculosis Program, an Important Factor in Winning the War," by the Rev. H. H. Butler of Hartsville, state seal sale chairman. Other officers include Dr. Durham Counts of Columbia, state committee vice chairman and secretary of the Palmetto Medical association; and C. A. Johnson of Columbia, committee secretary-treasurer.

## Visiting Surgeon



Globe and Independent  
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. L. W. LONG, founder and superintendent of Union Community Hospital, Union, S. C., who was recent guest of Dr. J. H. Hale.

South Carolina

## BRILLIANT SURGEON OF SOUTH CAROLINA VISITS NASHVILLE

## Dr. L. W. Long Takes Special Course at Meharry Medical College

Dr. L. W. Long, founder and superintendent of the Union Community Hospital located at Union, South Carolina, has been in the city for some time as the guest of Dr. J. H. Hale, surgeon-in-chief of Meharry Medical College. Each year Dr. Long comes to Meharry to do special work under the supervision of Dr. Hale, and during his stay this year he operated and assisted in operations each day.

For several years Dr. Hale has been going to Union, South Carolina to conduct a clinic for Dr. Long at Union Community Hospital, and these clinics have grown from a small beginning to very large proportions now. Patients from in and around Union, as well as physicians and students of both races look forward to this yearly clinic where so much is being done to alleviate the suffering of those who have unshaken faith and confidence in Community Hospital, in Dr. Long and Dr. Hale. Dr. Hale is very highly regarded in the Carolinas and in order to show their appreciation of this great surgeon the two Carolinas organized a few months ago a surgical society and named it the "John H. Hale Surgical Society of the Carolinas," of which Dr. Long is the secretary-treasurer.

The Union Community Hospital is growing steadily, and Dr. Long has given unstintingly of his means, his time and his ability to make this hospital one of the most outstanding in this section of the country for our group. There is no case too small to claim his personal attention, and the organization of this much needed hospital merely shows what can be done among our people. If we, like Dr. Long, prepare ourselves to serve our fellowman, our God and our country.

Dr. Long is a staunch Christian and a loyal member of the Bethan Baptist Church of Union, S. C. Although one of the busiest men in these parts of South Carolina, he finds time to aid and attend his church, but to serve in an capacity when called on. His unassuming manner, his cheerful disposition and his love of humanity

has endeared him to his patients, his friends and to those who come in contact with him. Meharry Medical College and Dr. Hale, along with thousands of friends are justly proud of the record Dr. Long and the Union Community Hospital, located at Union, South Carolina, have made.



38-1943

Tennessee

**Tennessee Dentists Meet**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 8  
—(ANP)—The Pan-Tennessee Den-  
tal association held its annual  
meeting here last week. The gath-  
ering which lasted two days  
brought attendants from over 20  
states. It had visitors from two or  
three nearby states. Dr. W. B.  
Davis is president; Dr. J. O. Young,  
secretary, and Dr. E. T. Fields,  
treasurer.



38-1943  
Globe and  
Independent

## Memphis, Tenn. GULF AREA "DENTS" TO HOLD MEETING IN HOUSTON, TEXAS

HOUSTON, May 27 (ANP)—The seventh annual meeting of the Gulf State Dental Association will be held in Houston starting June 8 and continuing through June 10, it was announced by Dr. L. M. Mitchell, state president.

Chairman of the program committee, Dr. J. Leon Peacock will be in charge of the scientific program featured during the three-day session. There will also be discussions on the war situation and what the association can do to help in this struggle for democracy.

Other sessions will treat of the various advancements in the dental field. Several authorities have been secured to lecture on new treatments in the dental field.

Drs. C. L. Barnes and W. J. Howard, board members of the national association, said they expect this to be a banner meeting for the local association due to war conditions which caused the cancellation of the national meeting this year. "We are expecting a large delegation from the north, east, west and mid-west," they said.

Dr. C. A. Phillips is publicity chairman.

## Lone Star State Medical, Dental Pharmaceutical Ass'n Holds 56th Session

TEXARKANA, Tex.—The fifty-sixth annual session of the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association met in joint session with the Texas Association in Texarkana, Texas, June 8, 9, and 10. The executive sessions and clinics were held at the Jamison Building and Sanitarium.

In this enterprise, Texarkana was host to a most notable and historical gathering. Notable because Negro doctors, dentists, and pharmacists of two great states pooled their professional experience, training, skill and service in reciprocal respect and dignity; and historical in that for the first time, Texarkana was honored with a blazing array of Negro talent—product of some of America's best schools. Here were gathered men and women of the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical fraternities from the Rio Grande to the Mississippi, from the gulf to the Ozarks and beyond, many of whom met for the first time since

they were buddies in school. Several men of national repute who are authorities on diagnosis, treatment and surgery were present in daily lectures and clinics.

Tuesday evening, 8:15 o'clock, the Sunset Baptist church at Eighth and Capp street, was filled to capacity for the public program. Dr. T. M. Smith, guest speaker from Chicago, Illinois, who is also president of the National Medical Association, gave a masterful address from which all benefited. Not only around the clock but around the map of these United States this "sentinel of health and fitness" is on guard contributing to humanity. Other guest clinicians were Dr. R. W. Harrison, Sr., of Natchez, Mississippi, and Dr. R. W. Harrison, Jr., of Yazoo, Mississippi.

Officers for the year are: President, T. E. Dixon, M.D., Temple; president-elect, O. J. Moore, M.D., Longview; first vice president, W. G. Sorrelle, D.D.S., Waco; second vice president, J. G. Hardin, M.D.,

## Texas

Dallas; secretary, M. L. Edwards, M.D., Hawkins; assistant secretary, A. E. Bowie, M.D., Houston; treasurer, L. G. Pinkston, M.D., Dallas. Dr. J. B. Matthews of Port Arthur, chairman of the executive board, has as co-workers F. E. Williams, Jr., M.D., Tyler; R. D. Payne, PhC., Fort Worth; C. W. Pemberton, M.D., Houston; and M. J. Mosely, M.D., Galveston. Delegates to the national convention are: A. Whit-tier, M.D., San Antonio; O. W. McPeters, M.D., Texarkana; G. U. Jamison, Sr., M.D., Texarkana; H. E. Lee, M.D., Houston, and A. E. Hughes, PhC., Clarksville. Alternates: W. C. Burnett M.D., Athens; R. D. Payne, PhC., O. L. Bledsoe, M.D., Marshall; M. L. Edwards, M.D., Hawkins, and O. J. Moore, M.D., Longview.

The recreational activities were well attended and enjoyed. Smoker, Tuesday night, 11:30 p.m., at the home of Dr. B. S. Inghram, host. Barbecue, Wednesday evening 5:30 o'clock at Kelly Lake. The dance, Wednesday night 11:00 o'clock at the Star Nite club.

The association is grateful to the local committee for making possible this type of association and fellowship. Never before have these two groups "the apostles of health and sanitation," found it convenient as well as mutually beneficial to test the merits of meeting in joint assembly. May it be fruitful, enduring, and become the symbol of more dynamic contributions.

In June, 1944, the association will be held at Jarvis Christian college, Hawkins, Texas.



38-1943

Trinidad

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Negro Doctor, 6-1943

Key Trinidad 1943

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad.—Dr. Laurence Charles, a Negro physician in the Leeward Islands medical service and recently resident in Antigua, has been appointed malariologist in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Dr. Charles, who will have his headquarters in Castries, St. Lucia, has been in Trinidad for the last seven months working with the malaria experts of the Rockefeller Foundation and has just returned from Caracas, Venezuela.



# The Decision On Journal and Guide Piedmont Sanatorium

Norfolk, Virginia

**TWO QUESTIONS** immediately arise in the minds of thoughtful citizens after studying the available reasons advanced by the Virginia State Board of Health and its chairman for opposing "at this time" the recommendation in June by Governor Darden that Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville be provided with an all-Negro staff. They are:

(1) How thorough-going and extensive a survey did the board make before discovering, in the words of its chairman, Dr. W. E. Graham, that to secure adequate qualified Negro personnel at present would be extremely difficult? What remuneration was offered these doctors, nurses, and others—and how did it compare with present salaries at the sanatorium, and at similar institutions elsewhere?

(2) The question of availability of colored personnel aside for the moment, what is the board's attitude on the principle of the Governor's proposal, which was directed at a goal long advocated by this newspaper and by the medical and allied professions and civic and welfare organizations among our group?

We trust that the project has met only a very temporary setback, that Governor Darden and other enlightened leaders will keep it alive, and that the board will feel constrained to shed more light on its discouraging attitude. In a matter such as this, which is invested with a great deal of public interest, the board owes it to the citizenry of the commonwealth to amplify and clarify the decision which it has made, and which, without the subsequent statement of its chairman concerning available personnel, would strongly imply that the board opposed the change on racial grounds.

It could hardly have been motivated on such grounds out of consideration for the present white staff at the sanatorium, for the governor himself pointed out that the present staff not only could be absorbed in other state institutions but that in them there existed an acute shortage which those now at Piedmont could considerably ease.

**THE BOARD** said: "The treating Virginia? What is the reason that this state's authorities feel that of tuberculosis will not be further the fight against dreaded TB "will ed" by the proposed change but not be furthered" but will be set back by a change of policy? The change of policy is long overdue, especially since the colored medical profession's opportunities for traditional reasons is limited to institutions administering solely to members of the race. Virginia will not be pioneering an unblazed trail; it will have a record of success in the field to be guided by.

It is this **AUG 14 1943** of the health board that particularly needs clarification. On its face it is a reflection that is not warranted by the facts upon the medical and allied professions among the colored segment of our population. If the board feels that a loss of efficiency will result from a change of policy—which means the substitution of Negro administration and staffing for the present white setup—it certainly seems to say what is patently unfounded and unfair. That this is so is easily to be seen by an even casual survey of what is being done elsewhere than in Virginia in state institutions, and in Virginia in private hospitals, in state educational institutions, in business, and in other fields.

**GEORGIA'S** state tubercular hospital is manned by an all-Negro staff. Negro doctors are on the staff of North Carolina's institution at Sanatorium. They staff Maryland's state sanatorium. In Kentucky the colored unit of Wanly Hills Sanatorium at Louisville is Negro-staffed. That at Denmar, West Virginia is similarly staffed . . . . (as is the state hospital for mental diseases). They staff the tuberculosis unit (governmentally financed) at Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University, in Washington, D. C. In other southern states there are doctors of color to be found on state hospital staffs; and in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, to mention a few others, the story is the same. But in Virginia's state hospitals for tubercular and mental patients . . . . none.

Their ability to administer, finance almost entirely, and staff hospitals demonstrated in Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, and Newport News, for instance, in Virginia; in Durham, Greensboro, and Wilmington, N. C.; in Columbia, S. C., and in New Orleans, La., still to cite a few.

What then, are the facts affecting